

intervals of four seconds without one being seen. I should estimate the frequency to be fully fifty per minute or more. The time of maximum must have been about 9.30 P.M., but the full force of the shower really varied very little between the hours of 7.30 and 11.30. A few were still visible at 2 A.M. About 50 per cent. of them might have been equal to 3rd magnitude stars. Meteors equal to 1st magnitude stars were comparatively rare—perhaps not one a minute. A few of the brightest left streaks, slightly reddish, which remained visible some four or five seconds. Some almost stationary meteors were seen near the radiant-point, which I estimated at

R.A. $1^h 45^m$.

Decl. $+46^\circ$.

I have not had much experience in tracing the paths of meteors, and found it difficult to determine an exact radiant-point; it appeared to me that the tracks of these bodies would not exactly intersect anywhere; but the position given above is the nearest I could arrive at. It is nearly midway between the stars γ *Andromedæ* and δ *Andromedæ*. I trust that more complete accounts of this phenomenon may reach you from other observers here.

Agra, 1885, November 29.

The Meteor Shower of 1885. By Capt. D. Wilson-Barker.

(Communicated by the Secretaries.)

On November 27, in lat. $25^\circ 5' N.$, long. $60^\circ E.$ (59° to 61°) we observed a magnificent display of meteors. As soon as the Sun set we could see a regular shower, which reached its maximum between 9.30 P.M. and 10. At that time the third officer and myself, counting in turns, by taking a certain portion of the sky, computed that they were shooting at least 600 per minute. Sir H. Mance, C.S.I., who was on board, thought 1,000 per minute. With a few exceptions they were small meteors. In one exceptional case the track was visible for eight minutes, and for some time longer with the aid of a glass. The radiant-point was situated about the constellation *Triangulum*, a few being observed to shoot from other directions. Towards 3 A.M. the number became plainly less, partly caused perhaps by the Moon. The next evening we saw very few.

S.S. "*Dacia*," Suez:
1885, December 22.

Observations of the Comet 1885 (Brooks), at Harrow, with the 18½-inch Equatorial Reflector.
By G. L. Tupman.

1886	G.M.T.	Δα		Comp.	α			Lfp	δ	Lfp	1
		h	m s		h	m	s				
Sept. 6	9 54 15.2	-1	52.6	14	14	3	47.4	+8.719	+38° 24' 15"	+9.847	1
9	9 29 21.1	-0	43.44	12	14	21	28.46	+8.730	+39 38 43.0	+9.808	2
11	9 28 15.1	+0	21.56	16	14	33	54.81	+8.736	+40 23 12.6	+9.795	3
13	9 42 43.4	+1	14.27	13	14	46	53.62	+8.738	+41 3 28.3	+9.806	4
13	9 42 43.4	-0	9.98	13	14	46	53.62	+8.738	+41 3 26.6	+9.806	5

Mean Places of the Comparison Stars for 1885.0.

1	α		δ	s	WB ₂ , 14 ^b , 77, 78
	h	m s			
1	14	5 39.78	+38° 32' 32.4"	+0.22	+8.0
2	14	22 11.73	+39 38 46.2	+0.17	+9.2
3	14	33 33.03	+40 31 9.5	+0.22	+7.6
4	14	45 39.20	+40 59 48.9	+0.15	+11.1
5	14	47 3.45	+41 10 22.4	+0.15	+11.3